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places that are to be contracted with are already in business. They are teaching school to sometimes the physically handicapped or possibly the slightly mentally retarded and they are doing a splendid job. Two of these organizations are in my district and I am familiar with them and we love what they are doing. They handle these children, one of them with 65 children, with a tremendous lot of warmth and individual care, with love, with affection, with attention and, believe me, these past several years, they have performed miraculous results but they have to go around with a tin cup to the business man and to the children's parents who are taxed to the capacity to keep their kids in school. It is a traumatic experience to try to keep these schools going. Is it too bad for the state to help out and indeed they are restricted? I think they would be very zealous not to teach religion in these schools because they could, on the drop of a hat, lose the income from the state for such purposes because the bill says nonsectarian activity and I think they would be very, very watchful and so we have a tremendous service going on and now we are coming to the people and we are saying should the state help share this tremendous load in this most worthy organization of schools even though they might not be publicly owned but private. We want to contract with them to help them run these great schools. But you know, actually today, we are not doing anything of that kind. We are not contracting with anybody. We are simply saying shall we go to the people and ask them what to do and is there one state legislator here today who has a fear of the people, who don't trust this matter to go before them, who says within himself, I don't want this to go before the people because they might vote wrong. Well, I say to you that when it comes to the point where you are afraid of the people and afraid of their convictions, afraid of their vote, then we are no longer operating healthily under a democracy. A democracy calls for this on these weighty problems to have the people decide and that is all we are asking. Let's hand this to the people and let's not return it for any butchering or killing. Thank you.

PRESIDENT: Senator Dworak.

SENATOR DWORAK: Mr. President and colleagues, sitting on the Constitutional Revision and Recreation Committee, we may look at 30, 40, 50 constitutional amendments each session. All of these constitutional amendments, as Senator Swigart knows, is not put before the people. The people have sent us down here to, in many cases, glean the wheat from the chaff, and in this case, I think it is one of those cases. We are talking about less than a hundred youngsters not being served now or not having availability of public funds to provide these programs for the handicapped, less than a hundred youngsters. Do we change the Constitution for less than a hundred people? Changing and altering the Constitution is a serious and a very grave responsibility and we have certainly spent a lot of time on this floor discussing the graveness of changing the Constitution. Another